Table 9.—Number of domestic metal and nonmetal mines in 1962 classified by commodity and magnitude of annual crude ore production

Commodity	Total number of mines	Less than 100 short tons	100 to 1,000 short tons	1,000 to 10,000 short tons	10,000 to 100,000 short tons	100,000 to 1,000,000 short tons	1,000,000 to 10,000,000 short tons	Over 10,000,000 short tons
Metals:								
Bauxite	11 11		,1	2	5	3		
Beryllium	36 115	16 33	11 15	8 11	1 20			
Copper Gold:	110	20	19	11	20	17	16	•
Lode	126	87	28	7	, ₂	1	1	
Placer	155	30	* 40	32	32	16	4	
Iron ore	186	-3	7	21	38	82	- 33	
Lead	64	28	21	8	1 1	-5	1,	
Manganese ore	. 3		1	1	1			
Manganiferous ore	39	14	15	6	3	2		
Mercury Molybdenum	2 2	14	10	•	4			
Nickel	l ī						i	
Platinum-group metals	1 i						l î	
Silver	71	34	21	8	5	3		
Titanium minerals	8			1	1	2	4	
Tungsten	8	1	3	1 127	1	2		
Uranium.	449 82	86 5	155	7	59 37	22 26		
Zine	- 62				31	20		
Total, metals	1,362	337	326	240	210	181	62	
57								
Nonmetals: Abrasives 1	18	5	6	3	4			
Aplite	4	ľ	U	U	3	1		
Asbestos	. 6			2	. 2	$\bar{2}$		
Barite	. 53	2	. 7	-10	15	19		
Boron minerals	. 5		2	2			1	
Clays	1,234	7 2	81	367	660	118	1	
Diatomite	12 62	6	18	19-	16	4		
Flourspar	20	i	7	3	107	2		
Gypsum	69	ĩ		7	28	33		
Greensand	. 3			3				
Mica:		1 -				_	1	
Scrap	25	1	. 27	,6	14	2		
Sheet	113	67	. 27	15 4.	4.			
Olivine Perlite	16		4	5	5	2		
Phosphate rock	48		l	3	9	22	13	
Potassium salts	. 7					3	4	
Pumice	. 93	3	14	31	40			
Pyrites	. 4			1	3			
Salt	22			3	4	12	3 2	
Sodium carbonate (natural)	•				1 1		4	
Stone: Crushed and broken	3,045	24	80	365	1,106	1,379	89	1
Dimension	561	42	167	241	100	1,011		L
Sulfur:	1							
Frasch-process mines	. 11					9	2	
Other mines.	. 2			2				
Talc, soapstone, and pyrophyllite	78 7	. 1	17	38	21	1		
Vermiculite		1	. 1	1 2	1 1] 2		
Wollastonite	9	1	1	3	1 2	4		l
Other 2	-							
Total, nonmetals	5, 541	165	436	1,136	2, 052	1,634	115	
Grand total	6, 903	502	762	1,376	2, 262	1,815	177	

Emery, garner, grinding pebbles, and tripoli.

 $^{2}\,\mathrm{Epsomite},$ graphite, kyanite, lithium minerals, magnesite, and sodium sulfate (nat.).

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSIST-ANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENTS (AMENDMENT NO. 1177)

Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. Lausche, and Mr. Morse) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1179 THROUGH 1182

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may submit out of order and that they may be printed and lie at the desk my second batch of amendments to the very unsound Foreign Aid bill that is pending before the Senate. This batch is to be followed by other batches which will be submitted during the week.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be received printed, and lie on the table.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1964—AMENDMENTS (AMEND-MENT NO. 1178)

Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. Mc-CARTHY) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 11865) to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72. to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEG-ISLATURES—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has

introduced in the Senate a bill, S. 3069, dealing with the recent Supreme Court decisions holding that the senatorial representation in State legislatures must be on the basis of one vote for one individual, and that the historic and traditional and philosophic representation of geographical areas by senators must come to an end.

The bill which the Senator from Illinois introduced deals with this issue. I am in complete accord with the traditional, historical, and philosophical method of choosing senators.

The framers of our Federal Constitution and the framers of our State constitutions contemplated that representatives in State legislatures would be chosen on the basis of population, and that senators would be chosen on the basis of representing districts without regard to population.

Never in my whole career have I heard the argument advanced that that was not the purpose of the framers of our Federal and State Constitutions. As a boy in school, as a student of law, and